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L1 and (decoder and cpcm)	1

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DATE: Friday, April 16, 2004 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

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DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=NO; OP=OR

<u>L9</u>	l1 and (decoder and cpcm)	1	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	l1 and (decoder adj3 cpcm)	0	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	l1 and (serial adj parallel adj3 convertor)	2	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	l1 and (serial to parallel adj3 convertor)	425	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	l1 and (serial adj to adj parallel adj3 convertor)	0	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	l1 and (serial to parallel convertor)	425	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	l1 and (serial adj parallel adj convertor)	1	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	l1 and (serial adj parralel adj convertor)	0	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	(control\$4 adj3 light\$3) and (serial adj2 parallel adj5 conver\$4)	425	<u>L1</u>

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L3: Entry 1 of 1

File: USPT

Dec 16, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5698952 A

**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Method and apparatus for direct current pulsed ionization lighting

Detailed Description Text (25):

FIG. 9 shows an alternative embodiment of the apparatus shown in FIG. 8 which employs two fiber optic cables, one for ultraviolet light at 420 nm and the other for infrared light at 1100 nm. Both cables are white on the ends and contained inside of opaque jacket 76 as before, and opened to form manifold inputs 68 in areas corresponding to the ends of the light tubes 70 as described with regard to the embodiment shown in FIG. 6. However, the cables have different diameters; that is, the ultraviolet cable 64 is smaller than the infrared cable 78. As can be seen, the fiber optic cables are run along with high voltage wires and ground to a remotely located light source 46. Ultraviolet cable 64 feeds PD1 to control light output as in the embodiment of FIG. 8, while infrared cable 78 feed PD2 to control the boost and regulation of the pulses.

Detailed Description Text (31):

FIG. 13 reflects a modification to the configuration shown in FIG. 12 which generally illustrates the versatility of the various embodiments described herein to be remotely controlled using, for example, power line communications. For example, a digital signal containing one or more digital words is read from the AC line (source input) by a high gain, high frequency operational amplifier 88 and filter 90 which provide a square wave output and thus a digital serial output to an addressable serial to parallel convertor 92 which compares the address byte of the word to that which is set in an addressable switch register 94. When there is a match, a write data pulse is generated to the load data latch input of the programmable gain block 96, such as a digital resistor integrated circuit with nonvolatile memory, thus latching the second byte as data, and in turn setting the gain for amplifier 72, where minimum gain correlates to minimum feedback to current limits and maximum light output and, conversely, high gain provides minimum light output. By using a nonvolatile digital resistor integrated circuit for programmable gain block 96, gain set remains constant even with power off. Additionally, this embodiment could provide for polarity reversal based on a particular digital signal being sent, such as all zeros.

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L7: Entry 2 of 2

File: USPT

Apr 28, 1981

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4264309 A
TITLE: Projected image target apparatus

Abstract Text (1):

Projected image target apparatus for gunnery and missile launcher training, comprising a screen onto which a motion picture target is projected from a projector, a light beam projector on the weapon for projecting onto the screen an invisible light beam along the line-of-sight of the weapon, a light beam projector for projecting a visible light beam onto the screen and a system for controlling the projector and light beam projectors. The control system tracks movement of the beam of invisible light and upon firing of the weapon automatically discontinues the tracking and utilizes the position that the invisible beam of light had at the instant of firing the weapon as a datum relative to which the visible light beam is moved automatically in accordance with the ballistic performance of the projectile to simulate trajectory drift and fall of the projectile over the simulated range of the target projected onto the screen. The film may be stopped in the projector a predetermined period of time after the firing of the weapon to simulate the travel time of the projectile over the simulated range, the beam of visible light then indicating on the screen the point of impact relative to the projected target image.

Detailed Description Text (18):

The automatic range device is shown in FIG. 4. The range control may be switched to automatic range control so that the range information is obtained from the film (or television tape) being projected. This unit is in the console 12 and switched into use from the remote control 14. A sensor 53 is fitted to the film projector 11 and the outputs of the sensor 53 are taken to a serial to parallel data convertor 54, the output of which goes to devices 33, 36 and 37.